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DR. SYMONDS GIVES SECOND LECTURE AT Y.M.

Discussed Subject, "What is Religion?"

VERY WELL ATTENDED.

Religious Instinct is the Only Element in Man Which Will Never Die.

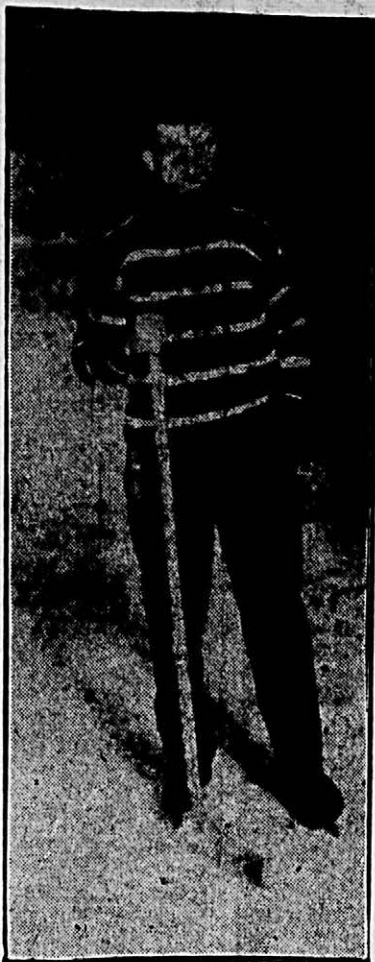
Dr. Symonds delivered the second of the seven lectures he is delivering at the Central Y. M. C. A. on "Some Religious Problems of the Day" before a large audience yesterday afternoon. His topic for the day, "What is Religion," was unfolded in a masterly way, and the open discussion which followed the lecture brought forth some very suggestive remarks from the speaker.

"The period of life," said Dr. Symonds, "from youth often to the end of a life is a fight for Faith." This fact, however, is not a thing that should cause us surprise, for all our interests in life have to thrive against some contending elements. Our physical life is often imperfect, our bodies are liable to disease and accident. To improve our intellectual life we often have a hard struggle, in our moral life we have to fight against ourselves. As Browning said, and Tennyson often implied, "Life is distinctly a probation." When struggling for a confident Faith we are often led to ask, "What is Religion?" To this question various answers have been given.

First of all, some have said religion is a delusion. But the same might be said of politics, or of any other phenomenon of life. This theory, I think, is an irrational theory, and raises more difficulties than it solves. Man is by nature a religious animal, using man in the sense of an individual belonging to any religion whatever not particularly the Christian religion.

Religion is fundamentally an emotion rather than a thing of the intellect. Religion has its roots rather in the feelings than in the brain—it is associated with a feeling of dependence. Schleiermacher defined religion simply as a feeling of dependence. Savages have this vague feeling, and out of it springs their belief in a greater something. But dependence upon what? Some power or powers (Continued on Page 2)

POSTED IN ENGLAND.



CAPT. LAURIE ROBERTS, M.D., '14.

CERCLE FRANCAIS TO MEET TO-MORROW NIGHT

Dr. Villard Will Address the First Meeting of the Club.

The first meeting of the Cercle Francais will take place to-morrow evening, at 8.30 o'clock, at Spear's Cafe, 409 St. Catherine St. West.

The meeting will be held immediately after a supper, to which prospective members from all faculties are invited. As the meeting will take place shortly after the Tuesday afternoon drill, it will be unnecessary to make a change from uniforms before going.

Dr. Villard, the Hon. President, will address the meeting, and it is entirely probable that there will be present another prominent speaker, as a guest of the club, who will also address the members.

It is important that there should be a large attendance at this meeting, as important business is to be transacted, among which will be the election of a Vice-President and Secretary. The programme of the club's activities for the season will also be outlined.

During the past few years the Cercle Francais has been among the most active of the clubs, of that nature, about the college; judging from the present outlook this year will be no exception. The conversation during the meetings and suppers is always carried on in French.

Last session a supper was held, at which the Societe Francaise was invited; it is probable that a meeting of the two clubs, of somewhat a similar nature, will be held some time during the present session.

WHAT'S ON.

TO-DAY.

Entries must be in for Vice-President of Union.
3.30 p.m.—Science vs. Medicine, Football.
5.00 p.m.—Meeting of Literary Society in Engineering Building.
5.00 p.m.—Meeting of Science '19.

COMING.

Nov. 6.—Cercle Francais, 6.30 p.m.
Nov. 6.—Bible Supper, at the Hall.
Nov. 9.—Water polo, McGill vs. M. A. A. A.
Nov. 13.—Water polo, McGill vs. M. S. C.
Nov. 15.—Election of Vice-President of Union.

THIRD "SING" AT THE HALL

Another sing was held last night in Strathcona Hall, under the auspices of the McGill Y. M. C. A. About eighty persons were present, including Miss Hurlbatt, Warden of the R. V. C. This is a considerable increase in numbers over last week's attendance, and it should be encouraging to the Y. M. C. A. to see that these gatherings are becoming more and more popular among the undergraduates. The evening opened with the singing of "Onward, Christian Soldiers." Later on refreshments were served by the Social Committee, and altogether everyone had a splendid time.

A CORRECTION.

Advice has been received from Pte. T. F. McIlwraith, Arts '20, to the effect that the unit in which he is serving at present is the Overseas Training Company, and not the Army Service Corps, as previously reported in the Daily.

BIBLE STUDY RALLY SUPPER TO BE HELD

Dr. Symonds Will Address the Gathering.

INTRODUCTION OF LEADERS.

New Members Are Invited and Requested to Hand in Names.

The McGill "Y" again offers an opportunity to every student to keep his religious standard on a level with the remaining three parts of his four-fold development, namely, Physical, Intellectual and Social. Competent leaders have been secured to meet with the various Bible classes for a period of one hour per week for the next six weeks. Mr. John Bradford, one of the best informed men on Present Day Social Problems, and who is ever willing to give of his time and knowledge to the members of the Bible classes, will lead a class of Third and Fourth Year men in a series of discussions. Prof. Riley is again in much demand, and is expected to accept the request of the First Year Meds. to lead their class. The Bible Study Committee has also been fortunate in securing, to date, the following as leaders:—Messrs. J. Coots, Don McLeod, "Doc" Busby, Rev. McCutcheon.

A Rally Supper will be given on Tuesday, November 6, at 6 p.m., in the Strathcona Hall, at which Dr. Symonds will give a short address on the value of Bible Study to the students of all faculties.

The various Class Leaders will be given a three-minute period each, for the purpose of introducing themselves. The programme for the six periods will be outlined and the time of meeting each week decided upon. If you have not already been invited to attend, kindly give in your name to Mr. D. McLeod, Secretary of our Y. M. C. A., before 5 o'clock to-night. The Committee, composed of the following, will meet at 5 p.m. to complete arrangements for the Supper:—Messrs. Busby, Almond, Challenger, Brown, Walsh, Jamieson, Elliott and Dickie, in Medicine. Messrs. Weibel, Heney, Wiggs and one representative from First Year, in Science. Messrs. Brady, Cousins, and representatives from Second and First Years in Arts.

AMERICAN CLUB TO HOLD SMOKER

N. Y. Election Returns Will be Given Out on Tuesday Evening.

The first meeting of the McGill American Club in the form of a Smoker, has been called for 8 p.m. in the Union. The first item on the programme will be the election of officers for the coming year. Only one member of last year's executive has returned to college, and so there will be several vacancies to be filled.

During the evening the Mayoral election returns from the city of New York will be announced. The coming election in New York has excited nation wide interest, owing to the fact that it seems to have become a struggle between the "Union" American and the "Hyphenated" American.

Mayor Mitchell, who, in seeking reelection, is running on an independent ticket, and is backed both by Theodore Roosevelt and Charles Evans Hughes. He is making the fight, as he characteristically expresses it, against "Hearst, Hyman and Hohenzollern." Everybody knows who Hearst is, and the Hyman referred to is the man he is supporting, with the help of Tammany Hall. All the newspapers, with the exception of the famous Hearst papers, have been supporting Mitchell, but the New York Herald, in yesterday's edition, predicted the election of Hyman. Morris Hillquit has received an exceptionally large Socialist support, but the census of opinion seems to predict the victory of either Mitchell or Hyman.

The arrangements for the annual Thanksgiving dinner will be made on Tuesday night also, and a large attendance is expected. All American citizens attending McGill are eligible for membership, and as the meetings of the club are rather limited in number, every American should be present at the first gathering of the club this season.

MAKES NAME IN FLYING CORPS.

George David Floyd, Sci. '15, is now serving with the Royal Flying Corps. From recent advices it is learned that he is making a name for himself as one of the most expert flyers produced from Canadian flying schools.

A member of the Electrical Class of 1915, Floyd was a well-known figure, both on account of his size and popularity. On the departure of Dr. Alexander Grey, Professor of Electrical Engineering, for Cornell University, Mr. Floyd accompanied him to the American University, and until the time of enlisting was demonstrating and lecturing in Electrical Engineering.



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Editorial Department Up 423.
Business Department Up 423.
Advertising Department Main 2662.

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THE VALUE OF LECTURES.

The following editorial from the columns of the "Varsity" may be of some assistance to those who as yet have not any real understanding as to the value of lectures and to their actual place in a college course.

The student regards the lecture as a means whereby information is imparted to him. Now, inasmuch as the two chief factors of a formal University education are the lecture and its concomitant the examination, the student comes to regard the purpose of his course as absorption of facts. Even though he may never suffer under this delusion, his courage becomes such that it appears to be governed by this or a similar misconception. In the lecture an imposing mass of knowledge is expressed more or less attractively. This may be supplemented by other knowledge gleaned from books. And of all this, a certain amount is "crammed" into the memory under pressure—as oxygen is compressed into a container—to be released as required, namely, at examination.

Now this process is not without value; probably in most cases it has a net value; that is, for the majority of students a University education is probably worth while. For different students it will be worth while in different ways; some may even derive benefit from the least effective factors of the system. Even "cramming" is beneficial; throughout the year a few main principles of a study are absorbed more or less consciously, and upon this foundation a superstructure of fact is raised in the last few hours before examination. The superstructure is a house of sand, but it serves its purpose in the brief period of its existence. Such houses of sand, constructed from the facts of the case, are peculiarly useful to the lawyer.

But we are not here to learn how to "eram." Education is not a store of facts, but a habit of mind. The lecture system provides the store of facts; if the student develops the habit of mind, he does so incidentally. To train the student to think—that should be the object of a University course; and the lecture is not the best means of attaining this object. We learn to think by thinking—not by receiving the prepared thoughts of others, and burying them in notebooks, to be dug out and returned to the master when he comes on examination day to collect his own.

The lecture does little to stimulate thought—but the discussion group may do much.

DR. SYMONDS GIVES SECOND LECTURE AT Y. M.

(Continued from Page 1.)

greater than ourselves. This is as far as the savage gets; we go farther, and have concluded that this dependence is dependence on the infinite. But why should the thought of infinity arise in man, a finite being? "I see in man," said Dr. Symonds, a longing after the infinite. Ambitious men set no bounds to their ambition; as Carlyle once said, "The whole world would not satisfy a shoe black for more than an hour or two."

Tiele, the great Dutch thinker, said "the sense of the infinite lies at the root of man's whole spiritual life." Man likes to think of himself as proceeding from and relating to that infinite source. This is the very way we can explain the spontaneous outbursts of the Psalmist or the longing after the infinite as expressed in the "Confessions" of St. Augustine. Hence we formulate our final definition of religion as "not only a feeling of dependence upon, but also of fellowship with the Infinite source of all things."

Let us now turn to the question of the origin of Religion. There are two main views held. First that Religion is the result of an external revelation. This is known as the external view of the origin of Religion, and regards religion as a gift to man from the outside. But whence—were they too, revealed to us from the outside? This brings us to the second theory of the origin of Religion, and the one I hold, namely, that "man has a faculty for religion, it springs out of his nature as man!" This is known as the internal theory. This faculty for religion may exist in varying degrees in different individuals, and may be aroused by various stimuli. Religion is not external, like the clothes a man wears, or the money he possesses, but natural and internal.

Herbert Spencer thought religion spread from dreams. In this he did not distinguish between dreams and reality. Thirty years ago many people adopted the view that religion was based on dreams. It is believed that animals dream, it does not awaken a sense of religion in them. Dreams may act as a stimuli to feelings of religion in man, but they do not give

birth to religion unless it is already there in an innate form. The religious sense was brought home to primitive people in their recognition of the powers of nature. It took them generations to get to the stage where they worshipped the thunder, the winds, or the sun. Religion does not always drag behind science; a case in point is the fact that religion long rejected the Gods of sea and sky in favor of one God before science discovered that all things are governed by the one force of law. We must conclude that religion springs out of the very nature of man, and that he is "indeed a religious animal. Religion, like everything else, develops from the primitive conceptions of the savage up to the captured vision of St. John. Man-kind at large progresses, but not in a straight line—not equally, and not in the same degree in all parts of the earth.

The speaker then turned to a definition and discussion of the "organ of religious development"—Faith. There are two kinds of Faith corresponding somewhat to the two theories regarding the origin of Religion. First, ascent to a creed or to statements believed on external authority. How do I know that Julius Caesar ever existed? I know only by the authority of history, only external faith. This is not the highest form of Faith. The second kind of Faith—that of confidence or truth in a person is higher. This type of Faith does not depend on what we have read or had told us, but on what we feel or experience, and are convinced about. It is one thing to say, "I believe that the Kaiser exists," and quite another thing to say, "I believe in the Kaiser."

A great many people, young people especially, rebel against Faith. This distrust is not bad if you refuse to accept authority, and like to arrive at your own conclusions, but if you hold the principle of Faith something to be got rid of you are wrong. We live in a world in which all our most important interests rest upon Faith. Most financial organizations are based on credit. You trust your doctor or your lawyer in Faith; you cannot prove their infallibility. Friendships are based on mutual Faith in each other; marriages also should be based on mutual confidence as much as on love. The principle of Faith must control love. (Continued on Page 4)

PROMINENT FORMER MCGILL MEN HOLD REUNION IN LONDON. LIEUT. A. S. LAMB NOW AT SHORNCLIFFE

Lieut. A. S. Lamb, Med. '17, Lieut. L. C. Montgomery, Med. '17, Lieut. A. N. Des Brisay, Med. '17, Lieut. Phil Skelton, Sci. '13, and Capt. Art. Mathewson all Meet in London. Capt. Laurie Roberts Med. '14, and Lieut. Murray Blair, Med. '17 Posted to Medical Positions in England. Capt. T. M. Papineau M. C., Arts '04, Law '10, Rhodes Scholar, Killed.

Lieut. John J. Sherman.

Lieut. John J. Sherman, a past student, has been killed in action, according to a recent British casualty list. Sherman went overseas in the spring of 1915 with the 20th Battalion from Western Ontario, and later secured his commission and transferred to the Royal Field Artillery. He was a son of John Sherman, Hawkesbury, Ont., and was a student in Science.

Lieut. W. W. Raymond.

W. E. Raymond, of the Royal Hotel, St. John, N.B., has been officially notified that his son, Lieut. William W. Raymond, M.C., Sci. '12, of the Canadian Engineers, was on October 23 admitted to No. 14 General Hospital, Wimereux, suffering slightly from gas poisoning. Lieut. Raymond went overseas a considerable time ago, and recently was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in the field.

Lieut. F. S. Fowler.

According to a late casualty list, Lieut. Frank Scott Fowler, M.C., Sci. '10, of a Canadian Infantry battalion, was wounded in the recent fighting in which the Canadians have participated on the Ypres front. Lieut. Fowler is a Winnipeg man, was born in that city in 1888, and after graduation was an instrument man on the Shawinigan Water and Power Co.'s works. Later he was in practice as a civil engineer in Winnipeg.

Capt. C. B. Magrath.

Capt. Charles Bolton Magrath, Sci. '10, of the Canadian Field Artillery, has been seriously wounded in the recent fighting, and is now in hospital in England, according to word which has been received by his father, Charles A. Magrath, 398 Wilbrod street, Ottawa, the Dominion Fuel Controller. Capt. Magrath received his injuries on October 23.

Capt. Magrath, who is 25 years old, went overseas early in 1915 with a western artillery unit. After reaching England, he was detained for a considerable period as an instructor at Shorncliffe, during which time he issued two publications on field artillery work. He graduated from McGill in Mechanical Engineering.

Lieut. Cecil Samuel.

Lieut. Cecil Samuel, past student, serving with the Warwickshire Regiment, is reported in London despatches to have died of wounds.

Lieut. A. S. Lamb, Med. '17, writes from the C.A.M.C. Training Depot at Shorncliffe, that he and Lieut. L. C. Montgomery, Med. '17; Lieut. A. N. Des Brisay, Med. '17; Lieut. Phil Skelton, Sci. '13, and Captain Art. Mathewson, Law '15, were all together in London recently, and had a most enjoyable day. While there he met Col. George E. Armstrong and Captain A. H. Pirie, of the Faculty of Medicine, 'Al.' Heron, Arts '17, and 'Billy' Nicholson, Law '15. Lieut. Lamb says that Dr. Walter Parsons, Med. '17, who is a surgeon in the Royal Navy, has been posted to the China Station. Captain Laurie Roberts, Med. '14, and Lieut. Murray Blair, Med. '17, have been posted to medical positions in England recently.

Lieut. Lamb was a member of a champion swimming team in competitions at Bramshott Camp. His team proved the winner in a relay race, and he also took part in an Officers' race. Lieut. John Kerry was a participant in the meet, won a heat in the 100 yard race, but lost out in the final. Lieut. Kerry served as a volunteer worker in a hospital at Cannes, France, and was awarded a French decoration in recognition of his work later as a stretcher-bearer in the French Army. Anxious to be more active service, he returned to Canada, and after being rejected on several occasions through defective eyesight, was finally successful in being accepted as a private in the 148th Battalion. He proceeded to England, and was there awarded his commission, being now posted to a reserve battalion. Recent graduates will remember him as a stalwart of the champion McGill swimming and water polo teams.

Dr. W. A. S. Browne, Med. '15, Government District Medical Officer, Jamaica, has arrived in Montreal to offer his services for military duty in France. Dr. Browne is one of the only two West Indian winners of the Holmes gold medal in the Faculty of Medicine. He has been granted leave of absence by the Jamaican authorities to offer his services to the C. E. F.

Capt. Andrew P. Murrigh, Med. '17, who enlisted in the C.A.M.C. early last summer, is now acting as medical officer of the 236th Battalion, "MacLean's Killies."

Lieut. Roy A. Davidson, Arts '11, who was formerly an officer in the 115th New Brunswick Battalion, but who was rejected for overseas service because of physical defects, has been appointed by the Government to act as military representative before one of the exemption boards in the St. John, N.B., district. Lieut. Davidson is also a graduate of the University of King's College, Windsor, N.S.

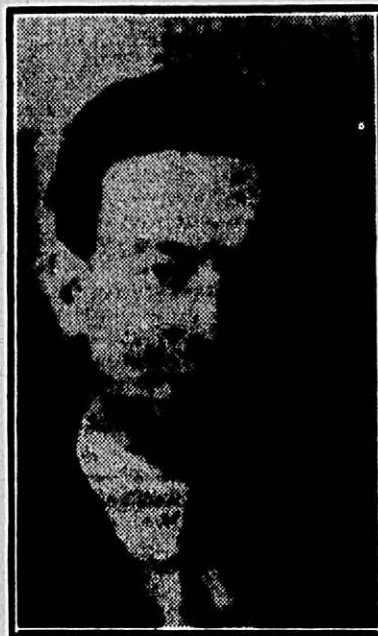
Dr. J. L. Chabot, Med. '22, has been nominated as Conservative candidate for Ottawa at the coming elections. Dr. Chabot sat in the last Federal

Parliament for one of the Ottawa seats.

Capt. Kenneth B. Carruthers, Sci. '08, of the Canadian Field Artillery, who has been twice wounded, has been promoted to the rank of major. Lieut. B. B. McConkey, M.C., Arch. '14, has recently been promoted to the rank of captain in the Canadian Artillery.

Lieut. F. W. Taylor Bailey, Sci. '16, of the Canadian Engineers, has

NOW AT SHORNCLIFFE.



LIEUT. A. S. LAMB.

been seconded for duty with the War Office.

Hon. Dr. J. J. Guerin, Med. '78, has been nominated as Liberal candidate for the St. Ann's Division of Montreal at the coming elections.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. V. Anderson, Sci. '01, has been gazetted assistant director of Canadian Army Signals while in command of the Canadian Engineers' Training Depot in England.

Major A. Ward Davis, D.S.O., Sci. '98, of the Engineers, who went overseas in the ranks of the First Cana-

THE WEEK IN REVIEW.

On Monday afternoon, Medicine had no difficulty in defeating the Arts-Law aggregation in the fourth game of the inter-faculty football series. The defeated team was, as a matter of fact, only the vestige of a team, as there were only eight men out. The final score stood 34-0 in favour of the Medics.

The annual Freshman, "Conversat" was held Tuesday evening, in Strathcona Hall. Over two hundred students were in attendance, this being the largest gathering of its kind since the commencement of the war. Many of the lady students of the R. V. C. were in attendance, accompanied by the Warden, Miss Hurlbutt. The evening proved a most enjoyable and successful one.

The Historical Club held its first meeting on Wednesday evening in Strathcona Hall. G. Grosjean, Arts '18, presented an excellent paper on Rousseau's "Contract Social."

The decision of Varsity regarding Inter-Collegiate Football this year has been received. The Directorate state that in view of their resolution passed at the outbreak of the war, they were not in favour of indulging in inter-collegiate athletics.

The C. O. T. C. held manoeuvres on the Mountain on Thursday night, and practical lessons in outpost duty were given.

The regular meeting of the Students' Council was held on Friday evening in the Union. Several items of important business were brought up for discussion, among which was the question as to whether it was advisable to run a Campus Rink, as has been the custom in former years. In spite of the fact that the upkeep of a rink necessitates a very considerable expenditure, it was finally decided that the Council was entirely justified in making the necessary outlay.

The Delta Sigma Society held its annual lecture and tea Wednesday afternoon in the R.V.C. Professor Dale was the speaker of the occasion, and his discourse, which was upon the subject of "Poetry," proved most instructive and instructive.

A musical concert was given on Thursday evening in the R. V. C. by the staff of the McGill Conservatorium of Music.

dian Division, is expected to return to Canada shortly on leave.

Capt. S. Graham Ross, M.C., Med. '18, has been promoted to the rank of major in the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Lieut. Gordon Bell, who went overseas with the 35th Battalion, recently won his wings in the Royal Flying Corps without damaging a single machine. While garrisoned in Bermuda with the 35th, Lieut. Bell was presented with a medal for his gallantry in rescuing from drowning passengers on a vessel which sank off the Bermudas.

The marriage was solemnized in Toronto last Saturday of Major E. Stuart McDougall, Arts '07, Law '13, of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, and Miss Eleanor MacKenzie. Major McDougall went overseas a subaltern with the First Uni-

versity Company.

Capt. E. F. Newcombe, Arts '11, Law '13, of the P.P.C.L.I., has recently returned to his home in Ottawa after a considerable period of service in France. Capt. Newcombe originally enlisted with the 21st Battalion, and afterwards was transferred to the P.P.C.L.I., while serving with which he was wounded.

Dr. B. E. McKechnie, Med. '90, has been elected a member of the Board of Governors of the American College of Surgeons in session in Chicago.

Colonel G. V. White, Sci. '01, who has been in charge of Canadian forestry operations in France, has been returned to Canada on leave.

Sapper R. W. Guy, Sci. '15, who went overseas with the Canadian Divisional Signal Co., in his final year, has been awarded the Military Medal, the presentation of which was made behind the lines recently by the officer commanding the Second Canadian Division.

Private advices received in Montreal on Friday announced the death in action of Capt. Talbot M. Papineau, M.C., Arts '04, Law '10, of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Intelligence drawn from the report points to the P.P.C.L.I. having taken part with the other Canadian units in the attack on Passchendaele.

The death of this gallant officer reduces the roll of original officers still with the crack corps raised and sent overseas to three, the survivors being Colonel Adamson, O.C., Major Hamilton Gault, D.S.O., and Capt. Niven, M.C.

Capt. Talbot Papineau got into khaki a few days after war was declared, and had paid no visit to Canada since going overseas on active service. In the summer of 1914, when the war cloud in Europe lowered Mr. Papineau was in Vancouver, as the representative of the Montreal Canadian Club at the convention of Canadian Clubs being held in the Pacific Coast city. He saw his duty at once, and after trying without success to become a member of the crew of H.M.C.S. Rainbow on the Pacific station, admitting no previous military experience, he telegraphed Major Hamilton Gault offering his services, and asking for a commission. His request was granted.

While with the Canadian troops on Salisbury Plain, he, together with his tent-mate, Lieut. Stewart, of Halifax, sustained painful burns when a lamp exploded, but he was soon able to rejoin his regiment.

News of his fearlessness in action filtered through to Canada from time to time after his regiment had come to grips with the enemy, and in April, 1915, he was awarded the Military Cross for bravery shown two months before at St. Eloi. On that occasion the official report dealing with the award read:

"Lieut. Talbot M. Papineau, of the Princess Patricia's, for conspicuous gallantry at St. Eloi on February 25, when in charge of bomb-throwers during an attack on the enemy's trenches he shot two of the enemy himself, and then ran along the German sap, throwing bombs therein."

He was later given his captaincy, and for a period was on the staff of Lord Beaverbrook, who was the official Canadian "Eye-Witness" recording the exploits in action of the soldiers from the Dominion."

Capt. Talbot M. Papineau, who was the great-grandson of Louis Joseph Papineau, who took a leading part in the disturbances of 1837, was born thirty-four years ago at Montebello, Que. He received his early education at the Montreal High School, and graduated in Arts from McGill University. He was successful in winning a Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford.

During his stay there he showed his usual aptitude for sports, and rowed for his class in the annual contests.

Returning from England he entered the study of law at McGill University and, after graduation, he joined Mr. A. R. McMaster, K.C., in legal practice in October, 1909. Later Mr. Campbell joined Mr. Papineau being a member of the firm of Campbell, McMaster and Papineau, when he left for active service.

SCIENCE MAN HONOURED.

Lieut. W. Leslie Marler, Sci. '14, has been awarded the Military Cross for efficiency in the service of his country in France.

He joined the McGill Officers' Training Corps in the summer of 1915, and the following year qualified at Halifax as a lieutenant. Returning to Montreal, he joined the 18th Brigade of Heavy Artillery and left for England on March 17, 1917, with a draft. Shortly afterwards he was sent to France with the 43rd Howitzer Battery of the 2nd Brigade.

Before leaving for service overseas Lieut. Marler, who is a son of Mrs. J. Leonard Marler, 24 Ontario Avenue, was connected with the Montreal Stock Exchange firm of J. L. Marler and Co. of which he is a partner.

THE AIMS OF MODERN JOURNALISM.

The basis of Bernard K. Sandwell's weekly lecture on Journalism, was in emphasizing the fact that the great aim of modern journalism is to reach the element of human interest, and to present it to the general public in the most attractive and impressive form possible. Nevertheless this class of news is the most difficult to get, for the private affairs of individuals are sacred, and cannot be peered into except under prescribed circumstances.

Emphasizing the demand for human interest "stories," he showed that the courts were the most fruitful sources of information of this kind, for here the reporter could use all the material at his disposal, and at the same time was at liberty to make further inquiries without being subject to the usual restrictions.

War news also contained the psychological element to a great extent, although, unfortunately

The Royal Military College of Canada.

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not generally understood by the general public.

The College is a Government institution designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial Army, sent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English, and a sound physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of one month each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instruction, material, and all extras is about \$800. The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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MINERS' CERTIFICATES.

First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec, or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of this certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

MINING LICENSE.

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$3.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.

Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL of LAVAL, UNIVERSITY, 228 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

HONORE MERCIEUX,

Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec

the military authorities frowned upon the efforts put forth by the war correspondent, and on account of this, the public were often deprived of much information concerning that which really interested them. It was a significant fact that the official reports had been side-tracked in every case from the prominent places they held at the beginning of the war, to an out-of-the-way place, to make space for

descriptive work of a war correspondent. Mr. Sandwell contrasted the huge daily papers of the present time with those of fifty or a hundred years ago, in as much as the newspaper of today aimed to cover the interests of every class of readers, varying the space devoted to

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Woman Versus Man

Being the story of the adventures of a "Daily" Reporter in the Mining Building last week. Feminine discovery of thrilling magnitude. Masculine idleness of preposterous dimensions. The 24 hour dread of examinations and the South Sea Bubble.

"The desire to avoid work, in other words, idleness, has been the cause of many mechanical and scientific inventions," said Dr. Stephen Leacock, the other day.

Humphrey Potter, a young lad, whose duty was to open and shut a steam valve, being too lazy to do it, tied the strings on a turning wheel, and the work was done automatically with the turning of the wheel. The result of this was the invention of "slide valves." This applies well to the statement of the famous author of "Sunshine Sketches."

In the case, however, which is to be cited in the lines that follow below, the desire to be doing something was responsible for an invention which has already proved an invaluable asset to the world at large.

In 1885, a school "marm," by the name of Miss Carrie Jane Everson, quite accidentally discovered what is now known as the process of "oil flotation." The discovery may be ascribed to a mania for toying with "suds," but we hasten to add that the suds were soapy rather than alcoholic in character. The invention was, therefore, purely feminine in origin. It resulted by the shipment of some oily ore-sacks to her brother's assay office. The thought of dirty ore-sacks lying undisturbed in their unpurified condition was abhorrent to Miss Everson, so she decided to give them a good wash, and it was during the process of cleaning, that the phenomena connected with the flotation of oiled mineral particles was brought to her attention. How compatible was all this with the instinct of a woman. It would never occur to a man to wash greasy sacks, since they could be thrown away with less effort if their condition was such as to render it necessary, and it may be safely predicted that if a man was confronted with the necessity of violently agitating a bucket of suds or swallowing them, that he would "prefer death to dishonour," and choose the second alternative. Not so Miss Everson; she dealt the dirty objects in a wash-tub, let them soak for a while, and then, attacking them with all the native ability and knowledge of the art of washing characteristic of her sex, she created so violent an agitation in the tub that the mineral (sulphide) particles responded promptly to her rough handling and floated to the surface. Then with that shrewd power of observation characteristic of a Western spinster, acquainted with the arts and processes related to the mining industry, she grasped the essential facts connected with the flotation of mineral particles. Having succeeded in floating sulphides, she next turned her attention to the flotation of a company to exploit her invention, and finally enlisted the support of Thomas F. Criley in financing the undertaking. Experiments were carried on at Baker City, Oregon, and it is probable that if the invention had been a less startling innovation, it would have received more attention from engineers. The innovation was startling because at that time, and even up to a few years ago the accepted principle for separating heavy, valuable, mineral particles (sulphides), from their accompanying light and worthless gangue minerals depended on the employment of the force of gravity by which the heavy minerals were sunk to the bottom of the separation machines, and the light minerals were floated off at the top. This was the mere man's way of accomplishing the separation. We can therefore imagine the extra joy Miss Everson must have experienced when she discovered that she could do what men were doing by employing a method exactly and diametrically opposite to theirs. This will be apparent by the fact that her process contemplated floating the heavy minerals and making the light stuff sink; a truly charming example of successful feminine perverseness. While we are glad to share this knowledge with our lady student suffragette

readers, we are satisfied that similar instances could not be multiplied indefinitely. To resume the narrative, the Baker City experiments were not commercially successful, principally because engineers refused to take an interest in a process which made a laughing-stock of gravity, and turned all their preconceived ideas about ore-dressing upside down, consequently the experimental work required to make a commercial success of the process was not carried out until many years had elapsed. Miss Everson appears to have discovered the main facts about flotation, but she probably had an imperfect knowledge of the underlying principles. The writer's interest in the subject was aroused by watching one of a series of laboratory flotation tests in the University ore-dressing laboratory, in connection with an investigation of the suitability of Canadian oils in the concentration, by flotation, of Canadian ores. The investigation is being conducted by Professor J. W. Bell, with the assistance of Mr. J. M. Scott, Mr. Scott, who graduated in 1917, was appointed by the Honorary Advisory Council for Industrial Research, and among other duties he has charge of all the analytical work connected with the investigation.

Briefly, what the writer saw was as follows. The finely crushed ore mixture charged to the flotation machine seemed to be almost entirely composed of rock particles, but examined closely minute particles of the valuable mineral chalcopyrite, could be observed, apparently inextricably mixed up with a relatively much larger number of particles of rock. In this, as in all ore-dressing processes the object in view is the separation of the valuable constituent from the valueless constituent, the quartz. By effecting this separation, the valuable mineral can be smelted at a fraction of the cost of smelting the mixture of rock and mineral. This will be clear when it is considered that an average ore of copper contains, roughly, 1 ton of valuable copper mineral mixed with 25 tons of worthless rock. The separation by the flotation process is accomplished as follows. The laboratory flotation apparatus is made up of two connected boxes or compartments, in one of which the ore, oil, water and a small amount of acid are kept in violent agitation by the rapid rotation of a brass disc. The agitation is so conducted that innumerable bubbles of air become incorporated in the mixture. The mixture then passes into the second compartment, filled with comparatively still water, and here the separation is made. Roughly, this is what happens. First, in the agitation compartment, when a particle of the valuable mineral comes in contact with globules of oil and water, it becomes wetted with oil in preference to water. On the other hand, the rock particles prefer to remain wetted with water, this being the result of different inherent qualities in the two minerals. Fortunately the bubbles prefer to attach themselves to oil-wetted particles of mineral rather than water wetted particles of rock, and this they do with such partiality and persistency and efficiency that from 80 to 95 per cent. of all the mineral particles are buoyed up to the surface of the water in the separation box, where they are removed by a hand or mechanical skimming operation, while practically all of the rock particles sink to the bottom of the machine. We see then, that the air bubbles may be likened to a lot of little cork life preservers, very snobbish in character, as shown by their preference in attaching themselves to the rich, and their utter disregard of the poor minerals. In continuation of this reprehensible conduct, it might be pointed out that whereas the ancient mineral-sinking, rock-floating process of concentration saved only from 60 to 75 per cent. of the valuable minerals of copper, zinc, lead, etc., the modern mineral-floating, rock sinking flotation process saves from 85 to 95 per cent.; that is roughly about 25 per cent. of the copper, etc., formerly wasted is now readily recovered by the scientific development of Miss Everson's process. When it is considered that in 1916, in the United States alone, the valuable minerals in

some twenty million tons of ore were separated and saved by this process, an idea will be gained not only of the revolutionary character of the process in its relation to the science of art or ore-dressing, but also how greatly it has already added, and will add, to the world's wealth. The patient reader will now, we hope, appreciate the humorous aspect of a reminiscence of the Baker City Experiments recorded by B. S. Revett. During these tests, Mr. Revett bet—"a bottle of bubbles" with Miss Everson's financial backer, Thomas F. Criley, that the process would not be successful. This is of interest because in staking his bubbles of carbon dioxide dissolved under pressure in the vintage of Champagne against the performance predicted by Miss Everson and Mr. Criley, Mr. Revett must be credited with successful anticipation; for 27 years after the incident, we know that the key to the flotation process is to be found not in the oil, the acid, or the apparatus, but in the bubbles and their related phenomenon of surface tension.

Realizing that this is rather dangerous stuff for absorption by first year Arts students, we feel impelled to utter several notes of warning, which we hope will not be passed by unheeded. We would regret exceedingly to publish anything in the "Daily" which would be prejudicial to them in answering questions which might be propounded by unprincipled examiners, who had read the above article with understanding. We will therefore ask these gentlemen to differentiate sharply between the gigantic bubble and the nervous tension generated in connection with the extensive experiments in flotation which were carried out in England in the year 1720. When compared with the minute bubbles and the surface tension, employed in the modern process, the superior results produced by the modern process are, perhaps, worth noting.

The reporter has to confess, that, due to an idea which for a short time he believed was nothing short of a brilliant example of inspired imagination, the publication of this article was delayed for several days. Briefly his idea was that if good minerals could be separated from worthless minerals so quickly and so efficiently by flotation, there could be little reason to doubt that by suitable modifications, the process could be employed in estimating the relative merits of students, and thus do away with the ancient system of written examinations which professors and students unanimously agree is an unmitigated nuisance. Moreover, it seemed practically certain that if as good or better results could be produced by agitating the student body for a few minutes in a machine, there was surely no merit in continuing the present system requiring approximately 24 hours of agitation and unrest each day over a period of two weeks. Anxious to advance the interests of the "Daily" in investigating the feasibility of so promising a scheme, the reporter, after several days of fruitless effort, succeeded in cornering a professor and elucidating his candid opinion. "Young man," said the professor "this scheme of yours is impossible, impracticable, and absurd. It is the product of a disordered imagination. It is even worse than that, it is the product of an imagination which only works up to a certain point." "Let us be so ridiculous," he continued, "as to suppose for a moment that, a glass flotation tank could be constructed which would permit estimating the mentality of students by a direct reading based on their relative positions in the tank after suitable preliminary treatment. It does not seem to have occurred to you that if the mentality of students could be thus determined it would be the simplest thing in the world for 500 muscular and determined students to seize and similarly gauge the mentalities of the professors. Not desiring to witness the anguish which even the imagined contemplation of so sad a spectacle may have spread over the professor's countenance, the reporter slipped silently through a dark passage, took the Chemistry and Mining Building elevator, and spent the balance of the morning travelling from the basement to the main floor.

FOOTBALL GAME.

Science and Medicine will clash this afternoon on the new Stadium at 3.30 p.m., in the most decisive game of the series. If Science wins it means a play-off; on the other hand, if the Meds. are victorious the championship will once more rest with the embryo healers of all human ailments.

Weather conditions permitting, a good game is anticipated, as both teams have been practicing faithfully, and both are out to win. As this may be the last game of the season a big turnout of all football fans is expected.

Med. line-up will be chosen from: Fawcett, Gilhooley, Tuohy, Taylor, Morse, Walters, Upham, Fleck, Corrigan, Riddell, McCullough, Cully, Behan, McDonald, Chantal, Cassidy and Pitts.

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MEETING OF LITERARY SOCIETY.

In order to commence the activities of the Literary and Debating Society for the year, a general meeting for all those interested will be held at five o'clock to-day in the Common Room of the Engineering Building.

Owing to the fact that Mr. O'Green, who was elected to the office of president, has enlisted in the Naval Air Service, it will be necessary to elect a new president. Suggestions as to the nature of the meetings will be considered.

"CHET" SEARS JOINS R. F. C.

Chester Blais Sears, Sci. '16, is now on his way to join the Royal Flying Corps, and will undertake a course of training at a Canadian aviation camp, situated in the Southern States.

Mr. Sears, who graduated in transportation, has been pursuing the course prescribed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, for the past year and a half. At McGill Sears was a prominent member of the Railway Club, which at that time was the most flourishing at the University. First as an executive member, then as secretary, Sears did much to promote the interests of the club, and bring it to the fore in such a manner as to attract students from all faculties.

RETURNS TO FRONT.

A former McGill student—Lieut. Laiby Regye, Sci. '18, left Thursday night, to return to the firing line. Lt. Regye enlisted in the British Imperial Artillery, and was wounded on July 10, 1917, in France. He was also gassed and was given leave. He arrived in Canada about the middle of September, and remained till this week.

NEW OFFICER FOR C.O.T.C.

Last Saturday afternoon the Battalion was occupied chiefly with rifle and squad drill on the parade grounds.

The officers and men of "A" Company were pleased to welcome Lieut. Bieler as a new officer to their company. Lieut. Bieler was a member of the Class of Arts, and enlisted as a private, rising in the field to the rank of Lieutenant. A short time ago he was wounded and returned to Canada at the end of last August. As an officer of wide and practical experience in modern warfare he will be a valuable asset to the Battalion as a whole, and principally to "A" Company.

At the close of parade, Capt. Simpson announced that arrangements had been made with Geo. Sale and Sons, whereby McGill men could purchase military shoes at a reduced price. It was also announced that the distribution of winter hats and mitts would take place this week, and that the hours of distribution would be published in due course in the Daily.

MEETING OF SCI. '20.

There will be a meeting of Sci. '20 in Room 33 of the Engineering Building at 5 o'clock this afternoon. A full attendance is requested.

J. WICKENDEN, Sci. '18, BACK.

J. Wickenden, Sci. '18, vice-president of the Science Undergraduate Society, is visiting in the city. Wickenden has just returned from a Geological Survey in Nova Scotia, which was held in the coal areas of Cape Breton this summer. He intends remaining in the city a few days, after which he will return to his home in Bethel, Conn.

MED. MAN SICK.

L. E. Sample, Med. '19, is sick in the Hospital with typhoid fever.

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Anticipating the great difficulty in obtaining Merchandise later in the Season we increased our early purchases, stocks therefore are even more widely assorted than usual.

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STUDENTS are reminded that we regularly stock a wide variety of MCGILL EMBLEMS in many styles. Our Jewellery manufacturing department is always glad to submit for consideration, prices and designs for any new pieces which may be required.

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25c. a tube—at your druggist's

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R. V. C. NOTES.

JUNIORS R. V. C. ATTENTION!

As word was received last night that Miss Mary Taylor will be unable to debate owing to illness, it will be necessary to have a meeting of the Juniors to-day to elect a substitute. So all turn up at one o'clock in the Common Room, as it is very important that everyone be present to select the most competent candidate.

RED CROSS.

The R. V. C. Red Cross will continue work this week. Members of the Executive will be in the Common Room to give out work four days a week: Monday and Tuesday, from 11 to 1; Thursday and Friday, from 4 to 6. Bedpads, Bandages, Bedsocks, and Small Kit Bags, as well as socks, are to be undertaken. There is work for everybody, and everybody is asked to do their bit. Start in this week.

A number of McGill Christmas Calendars, costing 20c. each, can be had by application to the R. V. C. Porter. A sample is on exhibition in the Porter's Office, R.V.C.

LOST.

A small brown purse, containing \$2 in bills. Finder please return to R. V. C. Porter.

WEST VIRGINIA TO PLAY IN INDIANA.

West Virginia University has accepted an invitation to play the Indiana University football team in a post-season game on December 5 at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., before the 30,000 National Guardsmen of West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky. The game will be played under direction of the military officials. Athletic authorities at Indiana, it is said, will accept the invitation if waiving of a Western Conference ruling prohibiting the playing of post-season games can be obtained.

GEOLOGY STUDENTS VISIT POINT CLAIRE

Interesting Discoveries Made on Saturday's Excursion by Enthusiastic Undergraduates.

At 9 o'clock Saturday morning, the faithful followers of Geology assembled at the Windsor Station, this time bound for a ramble among the Ordovician fossils and crystals of igneous intrusions at Pointe Claire, a few miles from the city.

On arriving at Pointe Claire, Dr. Bancroft took the party out to a quarry near the golf links, from which tons of building stone have been taken out for the construction of the Victoria Bridge. He explained that this was a portion of the lower layer of the limestone which covers the region about Montreal, and consequently is older than the other portions which had already been visited. The life of this period was very much varied and interesting, as exhibited by the fossil remains found by the enthusiasts. Specimens of large devil fish were found, as well as numerous corals, clams, trilobites, etc., all in a very good state of preservation.

The party suffered considerably from the intense cold caused by a none too gentle autumn breeze, and it was noticed that several Science men disappeared in the direction of the village for the warmth of civilization. The party meandered from one quarry to another, picking merrily with their instruments of destruction and spoiling many a good fossil in this procedure.

This being one of the last of the excursions this year, the various members who had been absorbed in fossils previously seemed to take a considerable interest in a different direction, and by the time the train arrived the gathering was quite a social one.

Some of the ladies provided very excellent refreshments in the form of fudge, candy, etc., which was very much appreciated by all who had a chance to try it, as the keen country air seemed to affect the appetite.

While waiting for the train a certain Science man, wishing to perform before the admiring eyes of the ladies, removed a sign which contained some very pointed statements about smoking, much to the delight of the men present, who had already lit up.

The excitement ended by explaining to the late station master the discoveries of Rhinoceros ribs and other extraordinary phenomena in the vicinity, by one of the learned Arts men, who saved the day.

Everyone returned home with the feeling that Saturday's outing had been one of the most interesting and enjoyable excursions of the year.

DR. SYMONDS GIVES SECOND LECTURE AT Y. M.

(Continued from Page 2.)

tinue. Religion, as one of our young writers has put it, is "the adventure of the soul," "the conviction of some great good." The call of religion is still the call of Christ. "Follow me," Religion will continue to change, and the Church, the medium of Religion, with it, but it will never die. The religious instinct once aroused, will never die—it is the only permanent element.

THE BELVA.

Desirous of buying a camera, a certain fair young woman inspected the stock of a local shopkeeper.

"Is this a good one?" she asked, as she picked up a dainty little machine.

"What is it called?"

"That's the Belvedere," said the handsome young clerk politely.

There was a chilly silence. Then the young woman drew herself coldly erect, fixed him with an icy stare, and asked again—

"Dr—and can you recommend the Belva?"

The Military



Service Act, 1917

Privileges and Penalties For Class One Men, Employers, Parents

For Class One Men

If your examination by a Medical Board has placed you in Medical Category B, C, or E, attend the nearest Post Office, attach Medical Certificate to claim for exemption and your present responsibility under the Military Service Act ends.

If placed in Medical Category A, and you feel justified in asking for exemption on financial, business, or domestic grounds, you have the right to claim exemption before a tribunal. It is not necessary or desirable to report for Service or to make claim for exemption in person. Simply go to nearest Post Office, fill in the form provided, leaving it with the Postmaster for free transmission to Registrar.

For Employers of Class One Men

The employer may make claims for exemption of Class One Men in his employ on the forms obtainable at the nearest Post Office.

In their enthusiasm to serve Canada there will be a number of men in Class One who will desire to report for service, but who will better serve the national interest by continuing their present occupations. It is the duty and privilege of employers to claim exemption in such cases.

For Parents

Where domestic reasons exist for the exemption of a Class One man, application may be made by parents or a near relation for the exemption of such man.

N.B.—Care should be exercised to prevent more than one claim for exemption being made in respect of any one man. When the claim is made on industrial grounds it is best made by the employer.

Penalties Provided

Failure on the part of a Class One man to report for service or apply for exemption on or before November 10th—a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years with hard labor; also claim to exemption is forfeited.

Attempt to bribe any member of an exemption tribunal, medical board or military representative—a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years and not less than one year.

Employer reducing wage, or altering conditions of employment by virtue of making claim for employee's exemption—fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed six months.

Any person urging a man in Class One not to observe the requirements of the Military Service Act—imprisonment for term not less than one year nor more than five years.

Issued by The Military Service Council.

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CONSTANTINE'S PLOT.

Messages exchanged direct between the Kaiser and ex-King Constantine which have been discovered are being deciphered, and will be laid before a Parliamentary Commission. One message reveals Constantine, in January last, urging the Kaiser to attack the Allies in the Balkans, and promising to attack Sarraï in the rear.

ENEMY PATENTS AVAILABLE.

Regulations have been issued by the Federal Trade Commission at Washington, under which enemy-owned patents and copyrights will be licensed for manufacture by citizens of the United States.

Approximately 20,000 patented and copyrighted articles are said to be affected by the commission's order. These include dyestuff formulas of greatest importance to American industries and mechanical devices of wide use.

COLOR.

Have you ever considered carefully the value of color in this world? To some extent every one of us is attracted by the bright spring, summer, and autumn glory of our natural environments; and those of us who possess the keener artistic sense are not less quick to enjoy the more delicate shadings of this season of the year. But do you appreciate its significance? Have you ever, on some very "blue" day, caught a glimpse of some vividly colored plant, foliage, or even of some charmingly tinted gown, and wondered at your sudden tendency to fall into a brighter mood? This tendency was perhaps much more pronounced on ascending at the sunset hour from the dull grayness of the city after long lecture hours, to some height, and thence to look down over the ever-changing and never-fading glory of the city, and river in the distance. If you are afflicted with the "blues," try the remedy, and consider—What would our world be like without color?



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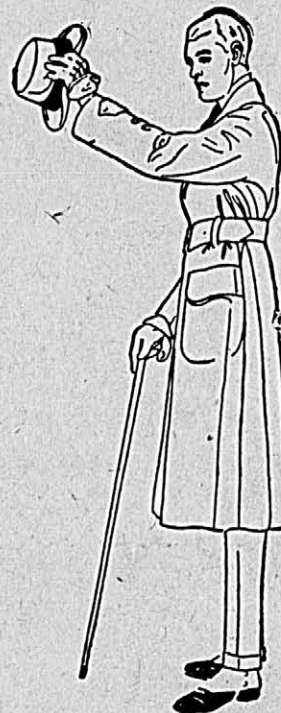
Mats. 10-15c.; Nights, 10-15-25c.

No Mystery About a Good Coat

Some men like to be in any business where you can hide poor stuff in a wrapper. A cheap cigar is an offense where there is joy and solace in the good leaf.

It's better to buy a Semi-ready Suit with a reputation for honesty than gamble on a garment which lacks the same record of good tailoring. From the wool to the workshops the worth of each garment is known. There is no mystery about tailoring good clothes—but cheap-jack work can be hidden from a buyer by the lining. So can cheap wool and shoddy.

Semi-ready Tailored Clothes are shape-stayed and inside-tailored so carefully and precisely that you will always look upon the label in the pocket with pride.



The Trench Coat

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